



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, NOVEMBER 27.

We are told by an authority which few desire to dispute, that in the exercise of true charity the left hand does not know what the right hand does, but if we accept the expressions of some of the radical newspapers as a correct reflection of the sentiment of the people of the North [which we don't] those people not only want their left hand but the whole world to know what their right hands do, and what's more, want their beneficiaries to fully appreciate the obligations under which they rest, and lest they should forget them are constantly refreshing their memory with reminders of the great benefits they have received, and of the enormousness of opposing any measure their benefactors may favor. According to these newspapers the contributions made by some of the people of the prosperous North to those of their fellow citizens of the South who were impoverished by the yellow fever ought to be sufficient to induce all the voters of that section to support any man or measures the radicals of the North may propose, and the failure to do so subjects them to the charge of the basest ingratitude. Most men like to receive favors, but none like to be reminded of them, and if the people of the South believed that all those in the North who contributed to the relief of their sufferings entertained the views expressed by the newspapers to which we refer, [which they could hardly be made to do] the heartfelt gratitude they now cherish toward their benefactors would be lessened considerably if not entirely destroyed.

In an able and exhaustive opinion, rendered a day or two since by Judge Hughes, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, in the case of American Bank Company vs. Farmville Insurance Company, several points of general interest to insurers as well as insured were decided. The plaintiff, it was proved by the evidence, were unable to hold the record title to the property insured under the laws of Delaware, and it was therefore vested in a Mr. North, but the plaintiffs were the entire, unconditional, and sole owners of the property insured, for their own benefit, had had undisputed possession of it at the date of the policy. The defendants claimed that the statement in the application for insurance, that the "title was in the name of the plaintiffs was false, misled them and was intended so to do. Judge Hughes held that upon these facts, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, the mere fact that the record title was in another person not defeating their claim, if plaintiffs had the entire beneficial ownership of the property, unless they concealed the condition of the record title from the defendants or misled them by a contrary statement. He also held that the execution of a mortgage by the plaintiffs, after taking out the policy of insurance, did not defeat their right to recover unless the mortgage, by reason of their insolvency or otherwise, wrought such a change in their ownership or interest in the property that their loss at any time before the fire would have been, or at the time of the fire was, less than the full value of the property destroyed. The jury found for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Montgomery Blair still stands by Mr. Tilden, and maintains that he should receive the democratic nomination for the next presidency. Mr. Blair has been a strong friend of Mr. Tilden from the first, and this adherence to him in his hour of apparent adversity is by no means the least of his commendable traits. However, as Mr. Tilden's failure to assert his claim to the office to which he was fairly elected, and as the incidents connected with the suit against him for internal revenue, and the more recent efforts to defeat the regular democratic ticket in New York, though they all probably could be satisfactorily explained, have undoubtedly and utterly destroyed his popularity, not only with the people of his own State, but with those of the section of the country in which lies the chief portion of the democratic strength, it is by no means likely that Mr. Blair's wishes will be gratified. In the opinion of the voters of the country Mr. Tilden will never again be as near the presidency as he has been.

The rates are against us. The General Assembly will meet next Wednesday. It is to be hoped that it may speedily adopt the recommendations the Governor will make to it in his message, and adjourn as early as possible.

It is to be hoped that the recent advances in Virginia bonds may indicate a more favorable condition of the finances of the State than is apparent on the surface.

The Hunter Case.
Argument was begun on Monday before the New Jersey Court of Errors, at Trenton, in the case of Hunter, convicted in Camden of the murder of Armstrong and sentenced to be hanged. Ex-Secretary Robinson made a three hours' speech for Hunter, one of his chief points being that as Armstrong died in Philadelphia after the assault in Camden the New Jersey court had no jurisdiction beyond the matter of assault. Prosecutor Jenkins and Attorney General Stockton followed, and Mr. Robinson closed the case yesterday. The decision will probably not be made until next week.

Four Men Drowned.
HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—During a storm on last Friday night a boat containing four men named Franchon, upset in Tusket River, Yarmouth county and all were drowned.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council held its regular meeting last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 7:40 o'clock with seven members present.

Numerous bills for election services were reported from the Committee on Claims, reduced in amount, under the recent law, and ordered to be paid.

Several recesses were taken to await business from the other Board, and some interesting matters of routine were disposed of without debate.

The Board at 8:20 adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

There was a very good attendance at the meeting of the Council last night, but little to do. The business was all transacted without debate, and the Council adjourned early.

The question coming up upon the suggestion as to making the police officers, &c., it was announced that City Attorney Stuart had given an opinion to the Committee on General Laws to the effect that the City Council had no power to change the annual elections. The Legislature would have to be invoked for the purpose.

A proposition for the release of taxes on a lot on Potomac street coming up.

Mr. Smoot explained that the lot which was in the rear of Mr. John T. Hill's residence was offered to Mr. Hill for \$500, and that the tax thereon was \$90, more than twice the value of the lot. These taxes had accumulated since 1855, and Mr. Hill was not willing to pay all the taxes. On Mr. Smoot's motion a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar was ordered.

A number of election service bills were reduced. Clerks from \$2 to \$1; \$5 bills to \$1. \$4 to \$3, \$2.50 to \$1.50, &c., in accordance with the new set of the Legislature and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Latham gave notice that if the City Attorney thought that it could be legally done he would introduce a motion to give the election officers fair pay, for he did not think that a good judge of election could be obtained for \$1 per day and night too.

At 8:20 the Board adjourned.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Lahore says: Gen. Roberts has reached a point half way between Hazratpur and the Khumraut fort, having met with no resistance. General Biddulph entered Peshawar this [Tuesday] morning.

The nomad tribes, who were preparing for flight, have all remained and are bringing in supplies. The villagers go about their daily work with the utmost unconcern while our army is passing.

The victory of India telegraphs that Dikka was occupied by the British on the 23rd instant. The chief of the Lalpuras came in and paid his respects. The head men of the village and the Khud Khud districts have offered their services.

The villages in the Jellalabad district have refused to pay revenue since the flight of the Amer's master of the horse. The latter and General Ghalib Haidat, commander of Fort Ali Masjid, escaped by the Chakra Pass. The Kyberies plundered the fugitives. Only one regiment escaped intact.

The Bombay Gazette reports that the Amer of Afghanistan, upon hearing of the fall of Fort Ali Masjid, released his son, Yakoub Khan.

A Lahore dispatch says it is believed that General Browne will profit by the panic of the Afghans to seize the Khurd Cabul Pass.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the Russian embassy to Cabul has gone to Herat. It is stated that Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will demand explanations of the speech made by General Kanfian when presenting a sword to the envoy of Shere Ali at Tashkend.

During a down fog on the Mersey yesterday a crowded ferry boat, crossing the river from Liverpool, collided with a ship lying at anchor. A panic ensued among the passengers, and several landed overboard. The number drowned is variously reported at from three to six.

The Trieste Town Council has been dissolved by Imperial order, in consequence, it is understood, of the majority of its members connecting with the Italian party.

The Spanish situation continues to be a Roman provision. The Deputy Mayor of Ostina, near Alcala, has been stabbed by an assassin in a neighboring town. Republicanism, carrying a red flag, paraded through the streets.

On the Emperor William's return to Berlin the authorities intend to declare Berlin in a state of siege, under the provisions of the National law.

Cardinal Nina, by order of the Pope, has instructed Nunzio to urge upon the Russian government the duty of respecting the rights of the Catholics in the Kingdom of Poland.

The conflict between the Austro-Hungarian cabinet and Parliament continues.

Whither, the painter, who sued Rankin, the critic, got no satisfying damages.

No diplomatic rupture between Prussia and Denmark has occurred, but there is some uneasiness.

The speech of Senor Romero on a reciprocity treaty and the strenuous efforts of Senor Zamacona to promote commerce with the United States are widely discussed in Mexico. It is claimed that the Americans should meet the friendly disposition of the Diaz government in the same spirit. They will find that obstacles, apparently insurmountable, will disappear upon better acquaintance with the condition of Mexico. The project for railroad connection between the City of Mexico and the Rio Grande has temporarily failed.

News of the Day.
William P. Fisher, a republican, of Westmoreland county, Pa., obtained transportation from the Treasury Department, for the purpose of going home to vote. He said the ticket to the seaports. He is employed at the Government Printing Office.

The revenue officers in North Carolina report visiting twenty-six illicit distilleries in Polk and Henderson counties, of which only nine had been broken in operation. Two citizens were arrested, five stills and fixtures seized, much beer destroyed and twelve gallons of whiskey captured.

In New Orleans yesterday Judge Whitaker, in the Superior Court, charged the grand jury to inquire into the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the late election. He said their body included men of all political parties, and as good citizens, they should make a diligent and impartial investigation of the subject. He pledged the support of the court and its officers to assist them in their labors.

The Legislature of South Carolina met in regular session yesterday. The Senate organized by the election of Mr. Jeter, President pro tem, and Mr. Farrow, Clerk. The House elected Mr. Sheppard, Speaker and Mr. Stoen, Clerk. Hastings Gaule, colored, of Beaufort, was protested against for having accepted a bribe as a member of a former House. Acting Governor Simpson sent in a brief message, relating wholly to local topics.

Among the cabin passengers of the Pommerania, which foundered in the English Channel, were Mrs. C. F. DeFreyre, widow of the late Don Manuel DeFreyre, the Peruvian Minister, and family. They disembarked at Cherbourg, France, and were not on the vessel when the disaster occurred. Alexander Bodisco, Boros Bodisco and Mrs. Anna Bodisco, it is reported, were also among the passengers, but whether they were fortunate enough to have been landed before the ship foundered is not known. Alexander and Boros were the sons of the late Valdemar Bodisco, Russian Consul General at New York, and were on their way home to Russia, having recently received appointments, one in the Russian navy and the other in the Russian army.

The Loss of the Pommerania.

The loss of the steamship Pommerania bound from New York to Hamburg was announced in yesterday's Gazette. The following additional particulars have been received since. Louis Lommano, of Akron, Ohio, a rescued passenger, says:

"We had a capital run, and got to Plymouth about three o'clock in the morning on the 25th inst. We landed some passengers and took some for Hamburg, and then ran for Cherbourg and landed passengers, nearly all of whom were cabin. Those left were mostly between decks. The crew consisted of 111. We have here at the Salter's Home 172. I was in bed last night about a quarter to twelve o'clock, when I felt a sudden bump, as if the Pommerania had struck upon a rock. I was alarmed, but I did not think at first that it was anything very serious, as we had kept a good lookout, and the captain appeared to be very careful. It was his one hundred and twenty-fifth voyage. He had told us he celebrated his one hundred and twenty-fifth when he was last at Hamburg. A few seconds after the collision the steward and some of the crew came running to us and said a sailing bark had run into us, and we were all to go on deck. I went on deck directly and saw our ship's light, but the fog was so great that I could see nothing else; but they told me that the bark had run away. The crew were then all busy lowering boats. The ship was beginning to sink. In lowering the boats there was great confusion, everybody trying to crowd into them. One boat filled and sank immediately after it got into the water. Two others were smashed by the collision. The boats were fastened up tight, and we could not get them undone. The Pommerania was sinking rapidly. There were a number of women among the passengers. I don't know how many, but quite a number have been saved and a baby. I think the baby's mother has been drowned. Our captain had some fireworks on board and let them off. We managed to get into the boat that remained, and had been there about two minutes when the steamer Gleanery picked us up. She cruised about a long time. Our captain had a chance to save his life, but would stick to his ship. I saw him when our boat got away from the steamer, standing on the bridge giving commands, trying to obtain order and save as many as he could. In twenty minutes after the collision the Pommerania went down. She did not heel over, but went down gradually. The ship which ran us down I never saw at all. They told me she was a sailing bark, and that with a north northeast wind she came bowling along and ran right into us. I thought until we landed that we had run upon a rock, as the Schiller did. It was very thick weather. There was good lookout on the Pommerania all the time. She had smart lookout, and there were always two or three on the bridge and two on the forecast from the time she started the Channel. Our boat was so crowded it was very nearly even with the water. Mr. Poppenhusen states that he had gone to bed and was awakened by the crash. He thought there had been a collision, and, half dressed, rushed on deck. He was met by the doctor, who said, 'You had better put on a life preserver' which he did with the doctor's help. He did not attempt to save any of his effects, but put into a boat which was immediately lowered. This was the second boat. It was followed so closely by a third that they nearly swamped each other. Mr. Poppenhusen saw Captain Schwensen on the bridge as the boat put off.

The Central News says it is believed that Captain Schwensen and his wife perished. Their four-year-old child was saved, as well as several other young children.

Albert F. Faber states that he was in his berth, only two sections from the spot where the Pommerania was stove. He rushed on deck, partly dressed, and found everybody in confusion and thick darkness. He met the Misses Clymer on deck and assisted them in a boat. The ladies were cool and collected.

Mrs. O'Brien says that she had retired, and was awakened by the terrific crash. She sprang from her berth and gained the deck, where all was impenetrable darkness. The steamer passengers were crying loudly. She was pushed toward a life-boat which was just then being lowered. Even after getting all but there seemed little hope for safety; but they also saw the lights of the Gleanery, which took them on board. All these five persons speak in the highest terms of the captain, who was on the bridge nearly all of the previous three days and nights. They think no other first class passengers were saved.

The Pommerania landed fourteen first class passengers and twenty-six others at Cherbourg. The boat which struck the Pommerania on the starboard side, about the funnel, making a large aperture. Blue lights were sent up. Two boats were launched and one swamped. Five boats were launched with 162 of the passengers and crew. All were picked up by the Gleanery, which hove to on seeing the Pommerania's signals. The boat which disappeared in the darkness and was not seen afterward.

Chief Officer Franzon commanded the last boat. As he put off the captain, who was on the bridge, called to him to keep as close to the Pommerania as possible. He laid to about ten yards from the steamer, but she went down in five minutes. The boat had forty people on board, had taken in considerable water, and was too much laden to attempt the rescue of any persons floating. We rowed to the Gleanery, from Boston for 15th, which stood by during the night, and we saved one passenger from the Pommerania and her two and a half year old child above the water, but there was nobody in the life-boat. She lies about southwest twelve miles from the landward light. The Gleanery took the people into the harbor, where they were taken to the Salter's Home.

Officer Franzon says there was a thick fog all day Monday. About forty-five minutes after eleven o'clock at night, without hardly the slightest warning of the close proximity of any vessel, a bark appeared on our starboard side and immediately crashed into us, just as the funnel, making a big hole. The water rushed in, and the Pommerania began sinking. The captain ordered blue lights sent up, and the boats cleared away. Perfect discipline was maintained throughout. The captain remained on the bridge, overseeing the launching of the boats, and, though begged to leave, steadfastly refused to desert his post.

Less than fifteen minutes before the collision the steamer sank, the captain with it. There were many passengers swimming about in the water, but the boats were so full it was impossible to take any more on board. The Gleanery's people treated the saved with the greatest kindness.

A telegram from Dover says the following are the first class passengers who were rescued at Cherbourg and are safe: Mr. E. A. Ward and family, Mrs. Kufus King, Mr. Ernestine and family, L. F. Schwartz, Mr. Clementine S. de Freyre and family. The various accounts of the survivors concur in praising Captain Schwensen and his officers, but represent that the crew only added to the confusion by the unintelligible low German which they spoke and their determination to save themselves. Captain Schwensen, at the call of the excitement, told the passengers the vessel was aground.

Roderick Schneider, a passenger, states he was in the cabin reading at the time of the collision. He rushed on deck and got into the last boat just before the ship sank. The boat was whirled round and round, so that he quite expected it would be drawn under. It was under charge of the first mate, and remained alongside the sinking vessel until about two minutes before she sank. The Captain replying to repeated entreaties to get into the boat, asked them to stand alongside, when the

mate shouted, 'We have waited long enough.' The captain told them to put away a life-boat and wait. Just then the vessel sank. As she went down Captain Schwensen threw up his arms and exclaimed, 'O God.' While the boat was going down we saw many people in the water with life preservers wailing, but up, so that the lower part of the body was still afloat, while the head was under water. We did not pick them up. The captain of the second boat swam on board the steamer, in endeavoring to save the ladies, and the carpenter, threatening to kill anybody who attempted to rush into the boat.

Mary Clymer says she was in the same berth as her sister Rose. They were awakened by the crash and rushed on deck half dressed, where the boats were being put off. They were there joined by their brother, who, as we have said, was a boat. A sailor threw Rose in, but she fell into the water and had to be dragged out.

Young Clymer, who remained on the steamer, seeing the boat full and the sailors trying to get aboard, thus endangering the lives of all, put the ropes and set herdard, crying 'Good by' to his saved relatives. He thought his mother and other relatives were in the boat, but the sailors had prevented them from getting in. It is a noticeable fact that his sailors out of 111 are saved.

Captain Pritchard, of the bark Moel Kilian, is very reticent, and refuses to show his log. He says he was going down the channel at five knots an hour. He was on deck. The Moel Kilian had been coming for a long time at night until the steamer's light was visible. The captain ceased almost before they were on board the Moel Kilian were aware. The ship was a sailing bark. The bark rounded off, and he did not again see the steamer. Captain Pritchard thought he was sinking. The Moel Kilian was too much disabled to render assistance. Seven feet of her bow was carried away. Her lights were burning brightly at the time. She was sailing free on the starboard tack. The Pommerania ran across her bows and came on to the port bow, turning her around completely, and then went away at full speed. He was not aware that the Pommerania had sunk until he arrived at Folkestone.

The curse of the Ward family landed at Plymouth and is safe. Louis Passman, of Philadelphia, a seagoing passenger, who, as we said, was the last boat, says Captain Schwensen's last words when the boat was obliged to go away to avoid being sucked down were in German, 'Farewell, children.' There were a good many passengers around the captain, crying for help and clinging to him and each other.

One of the Pommerania's crew says he saw the bark's lights ten minutes before she struck, but a collision did not seem probable until three minutes before it occurred. As the Moel Kilian was going free she might have avoided striking. The Pommerania went to put as far as she could, but a collision was then unavoidable. The first officer Franzon says it was his watch. He was in charge of the ship. Captain Schwensen was so cold, that on the bridge, Franzon declines to say whether the whistle was blowing. The following is a list of the cabin passengers:

Conrad Poppenhusen, Hamburg; Alfred Faber, New York; Mrs. Sophie O'Brien, New York; Miss Mary Clymer, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rosa Clymer, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Foster Clymer, a passenger on the steamship Pommerania, was an only sister of Hon. George Clymer. She was on her way to Europe, with her four children, Mary, Rose, Maria and Richard Clymer, where they were to complete their education. Mr. Clymer has been advised of the safety of Mary and Rose, but nothing has been heard of the others.

A telegram has been received at Havre from Maassluis, Holland, announcing that the steamer City of Amsterdam had arrived there, with the captain of the Pommerania on board.

LATER.
LONDON, November 27, 1878.—Ann E. West, of New York; Louis E. Rissmann, of Philadelphia; Emil Neumann, of New York and Sophie Holman remained at the Salter's Home last night. All the survivors left for London or the Continent this morning, with the exception of three children who are supposed to have been orphaned by the disaster. One of these children is Maria Miller, aged four years, who says she is the daughter of a sea captain, now at Boston Avenue.

Note.—The girl Martha Miller is evidently the child referred to yesterday by the Central news reporter when he telegraphed that it was believed that Captain Schwensen's wife had perished, her four-year-old child being saved, as well as several other young children. Martha Miller says her mother, her sister, Rosa and her brother Maria were on board the Pommerania.

New York, November 27.—Misses Kanhardt & Co., the agents in this city of the steamer Pommerania, announce that they have just received from their agents at Cherbourg the following list of passengers by the Pommerania, who landed at that port on Monday: Cabin passengers—Mrs. De Freyre and family, six persons; Washington; Mr. E. A. Ward and family, seven persons; New York; E. A. Stein and family, five persons; San Francisco; L. F. Schwartz from New York; Otto Kornemann from New York; Julius Charles from New York; W. S. Adams, from Springfield, Mass.; and the following steerage passengers: Johann Braun, from Quincy, Ill.; Frederick M. from Columbus, O.; Benedict Hill, from Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Guilmette, from New York; Phil. Gross, from St. Louis, Missouri; Louis Veith, from Keokuk, Iowa; John M. Waiz, of Sandusky, O.; Mr. Alexander, of Paris; Henry Geiler, from New York; L. Scheren, (probably D. Scheren) from New York; J. Dresner, from Boston county, New York; J. Toranzo, from Hoboken, N. J.; Samuel Schluck, from Columbus, O.; Mr. Robert Pommer, of St. Louis; Emil Geiler, of Clarksville, Tenn.; passengers on the Pommerania were saved. These are probably the same persons referred to as Pommer and Black in the dispatch, sent hence to New York yesterday, giving a list of the saved as far as known at the time.—O. K. Ketchum from Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Appel from Cincinnati.—numbering 15.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Robinson vs. Commonwealth. Writ of error alluded to operated as a supersedeas, but not to dissolve the writ of the lower court from judgment of the Corporation Court of Manchester.

Willard vs. Hudgin's administrator. &c. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to decree of the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City county, pronounced at the April term, 1878.

Thornton vs. Levell and wife. From the Circuit Court of Rappahannock county. Argued and submitted.

Bechtwith and wife vs. Avery's administrator. Submitted.

Vale's administrator vs. Darns's executor. Argued by Mel. J. M. Orr for appellant and submitted.

Redd vs. Reamy, &c. Argued and submitted. Bailey and wife vs. Wallace's administrator. Submitted.

Virginia News.

The Rev. John Ambler has resigned the charge of St. Paul's Church, Haymarket.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in Richmond, yesterday, with a large attendance of members.

Rev. J. B. Turpin, of Halifax, has accepted a call to take charge of the Warrington Baptist Church.

The tobacco factory of Messrs. Lister & Griggs, at Henry Court House, was burned down on the night of the 23d instant.

The New Governor General of Canada.
HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—The Governor General to-day received the address of the members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and suitably replied to the same.

Charlotteville cloth at Isaac Eichberg's. A full line just opened again. Nov 25 1w

The Financial Question Again.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The writer of this article some time since took up this question on his own responsibility, consulting on one on the subject, avoiding even the congressional debates thereon, and wrote out his own thoughts on the subject. This was published in two papers in Alexandria at the time, and, in reviewing the essay at this time, I can see no reason to change my opinion, and will now reproduce the substance of that article (as the same financial difficulty still continues), in the hope that some more of the most interested parties may be more fully awakened to consider the subject, and act accordingly, that a remedy may be found and put in operation.

Finance, in the opinion of the writer of this, is a system of representatives of value, in a convenient and portable form, to be used in the interchange of commodities, and in rewarding the producers for their labor in feeding and clothing the whole community. For it is the producer that feeds and clothes the whole population of the globe, and at the head of this is the cultivator of the soil.

A recent writer says: "It is the happiness and prosperity of a nation depends upon the union and harmonious development of every variety of industrial pursuit; but the ground work and the pillar of the civilized society, on which its prosperity, its solidity, and its glory must ultimately rest, is agriculture, the production and the means of sustaining a rapidly growing population."

"Commerce draws its life-blood from this; manufactures grow out of it. They all stand together, like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture."

The agriculturist, therefore, should be the most largely consulted on the subject of finance, seeing he has to feed and clothe the whole race; and yet he is the least consulted, the least used, and yet, the most interested of any. Who are our members of Congress and State legislatures who arrange all these matters of finance? They are lawyers and other professional men who know comparatively nothing of the actualities of business life, and they legislate for themselves, and ignore the hand that feeds them, and it is quite time, under the existing paralysis of the finances of the country, for these most interested parties to take the matter into their own hands, for they are able to do it, both as regards number and intelligence.

Let them go to the ballot box and sweep the board clean of those who are legislating for themselves and the money lenders only, voting themselves double pay, where they had more than they earned before, and stealing it from the national treasury just because they could do it and who pays it all? Why, the producers! They will send such as themselves to make the laws, and let the people, (for this is a government of the white people) be all the circulating medium, gold, silver or paper, backed by the whole people, and payable and also receivable for everything, then there would be no speculation in money. Let the people have their choice, whether to receive gold, silver or paper. Let the government (the people) lend to the people who wish to improve their land money at a very low interest, as they do in Prussia, then the country would be improved, and not lay waste as at present in Virginia. Then more taxes would be received, and the public debt paid off, or lessened to a very moderate amount, but at the present rate of double interest, it may be said to be increased from taxes as national banks as they are called, and so they are so far from saving the people of the nation (twice over, first, charging 7.50 per cent. on the bonds and then banking on the same bonds and charging again for the same money 9 per cent. in advance, making 16 to 18 per cent. per annum on the same money, under which no man can afford to borrow to improve worn out land or any other kind, so much of which is at present lying waste in Virginia and elsewhere. And it is a pity that every other business is paralyzed with it, and hence the present depressed and deranged condition of the finances of the country. And the difficulty is a redress of these grievances is to make the whole people understand their rights, and to fulfill their duties at the ballot box, and send practical business, useful men to represent them in Congress and the State Legislatures, where the financial arrangements are made and not sent incompetents or those who are solely intent upon selfish ends, and the same trouble will continue.

Account, Va.

CONFEDERATE ENVELOPES.
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

In reading your valuable paper last evening, I was much amused at an article headed "Stirring up the Animals," it being an extract from that "tiny loyal," but venomous journal, the Washington Republican, which takes every occasion to embitter the minds of the Southern people against the South, and which tries to manufacture plots against the government out of the smallest occurrences. A short time ago the editor was frightened most out of his wits by witnessing the drill and parade of one of our State military companies at Yorktown. Last week he uttered a howl of rage because the Bethel Cadets when in Washington did not have a National flag, and now he is quite indignant and sends reason in the atmosphere on account of the last, but most vile "rebel outrage," viz: the fading in the dead letter office of a letter postmarked from this city, and "having the imprint of the flag of the late Confederacy, the stars and bars" on it. Then he goes on to vent his spleen on not only the person who mailed the aforesaid letter (out 2) letter, but the entire South comes in for a share. Now as I happen to know the person who sent the aforesaid letter I thought I would enlighten the editor of the Republican through your columns. A short time ago a traveling salesman from Philadelphia, and who, if I am not greatly mistaken, a republican in politics, was in my place of business, and while there mentioned that a few moments before he was in the store of a stationer who, in clearing up his store, had a lot of old envelopes stamped with the Confederate flag. They were part of the old stock he had when the war broke out. To the Philadelphia they were quite a curiosity and he was presented with a few such. He remarked to me that he "wondered if they would be allowed to pass through the mail, or if some fool would not stop them." It seems he tried the experiment, which is said by the Republican to be an "exhibition of the same malignant and rebellious spirit." If the Republican would but use the same diligence to reform its political party that it uses to abuse the South I think it would accomplish more good.

ALEXANDRIA.

Assistant Engineer, Mr. Francis Welch, of the Baltimore Fire Department, so severely sprained his back at a recent fire that he was unable to get up after sitting down. A few applications of Keller's Roman Liniment cured him.

Coverings will meet next Monday. The first consideration of its members will be to provide themselves with Deaham's Overcoats.

LOAF CAKE, with FRUIT.—Two large cups of powdered sugar, one and a half cups of butter, stir to a cream, five cups of flour, with three teaspoonsful of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, one cup of sweet milk, half pound of raisins, two ounces of citron cut in small pieces, one grated nutmeg, one wine glass of wine, one of brandy, eight eggs, add the flour with the milk, sugar and butter, the beaten yolks of the eggs, and then the whites well beaten, then the wine, spiced and fruit; make this into two loaves; bake slowly one hour.

Large men! Deaham's has just received a large lot of Pants, measuring from 42 to 48 inches in waist and various lengths.

Secretary Sherman's report. Resumption of specie payment being accomplished, it is further necessary to economize by buying Deaham's clothing.

OFFICIAL.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held November 26, 1878, there were present: E. E. Bowman, Esq., President, and Messrs. Burroughs, Murray, Marbury, Strauss, Kinshel and Reed.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying the following bills for election services, as corrected, viz: Geo. H. Bossart, \$110; C. T. Ervin, \$110; N. Garwood, \$150; J. C. Brown, \$110; J. P. Henderson, \$110; J. A. Lint, \$110; T. S. K. Hawhurst, \$110; D. McLean, \$110; F. Schuler, \$110; L. D. Brown, \$110; R. W. West, \$110; C. W. Merchant, \$110; Ed. Warfield, \$110; G. E. Green, \$110, which was adopted and the bills ordered to be paid.

A report from the Finance Committee in favor of reducing the license tax on exhibitions and groups under the control of J. M. Hill & Co. from \$5 to \$2.50 for each exhibition and show, also an adverse report on the petition of the trustees of the M. E. Church South; also a petition of John T. Hill for permission to pay the back taxes on a lot in the square bounded by Union, Lee, Wilkes and White streets, at 50 cents in the dollar, in a resolution, authorizing the collector to collect at that rate all bills of C. B. Johnson, \$2; J. R. Edelen, \$2; E. T. Steele, \$1, as judges and clerks of election, and bill of L. H. Keel, \$1, as registrar, were received from the Committee on Claims and their action concurred in. The Board then adjourned.

Testes: J. M. JAMISON, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.
At a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria, held November 26, 1878, there were present: James T. Beckham, Mayor, President, and Messrs. Leachman, Schickel, Ficklin, Rice, Broders, Eichberg, Smith, Schofield, McLean, Evans, Hill, Smoot and Peake.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely upon the petition of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for a reduction of the assessment on the parsonage of that church, and reported in favor of a reduction of \$2.50 in the